

## THE SEARLES WILL CASE.

What Evidence Was Offered in the Trial Yesterday.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 22.—The second day of the adjourned hearing in the Searles case began to-day with the same crowd as heretofore. Another lot of business letters from Sullman & Hubbard to Mrs. Searles were read. Oct. 11, 1887, they inclosed a form of note to Huntington, in which Mrs. Searles says she must repudiate the agreement signed by Timothy Hopkins until she knows what it is. The other letters were of no present importance.

Burley then asked for the letters from Mr. or Mrs. Searles to Sullman & Hubbard. They were read and showed the depositions to Mrs. Searles' credit in the bank to the amount of \$24,000 in three months. The last telegram announced the death of Mrs. Searles.

Mr. Burley asked for the journal kept by Mrs. Searles while abroad and it was given him for examination. Mr. Burley then called for all books of accounts of copartnership. Mr. Butler objected and Burley finally called Mr. Searles and interrogated him in regard to the books, but the witness stated that he did not know anything as to the contents of the books. The letters signed "Per E. L." were written by Edith Littlefield, who did some writing for him. The witness does not know where the suggestion came from to drop Timothy's name from the executors from Mrs. Searles' codicil of June 18, 1888. The witness never knew a physician named Hayward. He never attended lectures on mesmerism or made it a study. He thought there were copies kept of some letters sent to Mrs. Timothy Hopkins by Mrs. Searles.

Mr. Searles had not had any direct correspondence with Timothy since his marriage. Mr. Sullman visited Methuen about a week before the execution of the last will by request of Mrs. Searles and through the witness. His coming had nothing to do with the information that Timothy was about to start east. The witness would not say whether he gave any directions as to his will at that time, but he believed he did. When Timothy arrived the witness had already made arrangements to go away, but delayed in order to welcome him, and the witness then told Timothy that he had to go to Barrington to look after work and he went. The witness learned that Timothy had managed his mother's affairs for a number of years, but never heard any discussion as to whether he had received compensation or not. There was no secrecy about the copartnership. He never heard his wife, between June 1 and July 16, 1888, express any wish as to the disposition of any part of her property.

At the afternoon session Mr. Burley called for the cheque books of the copartnership. The court ruled that they need not be produced, except special checks. The diaries kept by Mrs. Searles on trips abroad in 1887 and 1888 were read. The first entry in the first was "Nov. 8—Married at Trinity chapel." The diary is mostly filled with personal matters and a description of the trip. Jan. 17, 1888, there is the entry: "I thought myself of a secondary consideration, and expressing it found it so. This is experience No. 1."

Rebuttal was then begun. Searles testified that when he left Hopkins' employment in 1882 he had been in receipt of \$30,000 to \$35,000 a year, and was worth from \$100,000 to \$150,000, \$50,000 cash and balance in real estate and stocks. He left the business on account of his health and lived at home with his mother. The firm had done work on Hopkins' mansion in California, and he was going west for his health and to look after mining property. He got a letter from Mr. Baumgarten, the foreman, to induce him to look over the house. He visited the house, presented the letter and was invited by Timothy Hopkins to come with his family that evening to Superior. He was told while there if he would call in the evening he would be shown over the house. He went and looked over the house. The next time he met Mrs. Hopkins was when Timothy asked him to accompany him to Menlo Park. At the depot Timothy was unable to go and he was asked to escort the ladies, which he did. They visited Sherwood hall, which Mrs. Hopkins subsequently purchased and gave to Timothy. It was a large place, about 350 acres, with a mansion but out of repair and said to have cost a million. He also visited Stanford's ranch. He dined once more with Mrs. Hopkins by invitation during her four weeks' stay in California. That fall he received word from Timothy that Mrs. Hopkins was coming east to attend to her affairs at Great Barrington, and asking if he would assist her in 1883. He went to Great Barrington to meet Mrs. Hopkins, and registered at the Berkshire house. When he was going out to supper a servant came and said Mrs. Hopkins expected him at the house. He said he would stay where he was, but while he was at supper the servant took his luggage to her house without his knowledge.

Mrs. Hopkins gave him commission to furnish the chapel at a cost of about \$12,000 and he gave it to his former employers and received 10 per cent. commission. In 1884 Mrs. Hopkins decided to have him build the house at Great Barrington. It was supposed that he would be paid as usual, but learned later he would not. In the fall of 1887 Mrs. Hopkins said she had letters from Timothy that the railroad property was in peril and thought she ought to know how much she had to spend before going farther. Three letters from Timothy to his mother to this effect were read and the court adjourned.

## THE KID WASN'T IN IT.

Omaha's Representative Gets a Pounding at Missoula.

MISSOULA, Oct. 22.—The "Coen d'Alene Spider" knocked the "Omaha Kid" out in the third round at the Mascot tonight.

In the first round the Spider did all the fighting, the Kid getting in only a light blow.

In the second the Kid did not get in a blow. The Spider knocked him down and it looked like a knock out. He was saved only by time being called.

In the third the Spider knocked him in the stomach and he went down, got up and was knocked down again. He lay almost full time and got up and fought for a second or two and was knocked down again. He arose and was again knocked down. It was a knockout that time, and the fight was given to the Spider.

The crowd in attendance was quite large. George Fox was referee and Al Phelps and George West timekeepers.

Manager Hume of the Mascot reserved the best box in the house for the press representatives, for which he has their thanks.

## YESTERDAY'S RACES.

At Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 22.—Five furlongs—Lou Dudley won, Parole second, Zoolin third. Time, 1:30.

One mile—Speth won, Pretinit second, Long Ten third. Time, 1:44.

One mile and twenty yards—Purveyor D. won, Jack Star second, Corinne Kinney third. Time, 1:45.

One mile—Hispania won, Milo second, Dr. Nave third. Time, 1:42 1/2.

Eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Content won, Annoreau second, Julia May third. Time, 1:11.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Three-fourths of a mile—Faterna won, Adalina second, Oakdale third. Time, 1:16 1/4.

Five-eighths of a mile—Costa Rica won, Anna Elizabeth second, Dacon third. Time, 1:32.

Three-fourths of a mile—Bon Air won, Sue Ross second, Frank third. Time, 1:15 1/4.

One mile and an eighth—Santiago won, Whitely second, Eu third. Time, 1:55 1/4.

Three-fourths of a mile—Santa Anna won, Rulolph second, Mamose third. Time, 1:14 1/4.

Nashville Trotting.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 21.—In the 2:30 trot—Lord Clifton won, Major second, Dirago third. Time, 2:18.

2:24 trot—Clipper won, Little Daisy second. Time, 2:19 1/4.

Three year-old pace—Cuckoo won, Soldier second, Balende third. Time, 2:33 1/4.

Two year-old trot—Ann Oren won, Red Cherry second. Time, 2:27 1/4.

Sunol the Princess.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 22.—A. A. Bonner, son of Robert Bonner, now here attending the races, after hearing of Sunol's exploit at Stockton wired Marvin, her trainer, as follows:

Allow me to congratulate you. Do you think Sunol can beat 2:30 this year?

Marvin replied to-day: I believe Sunol, everything favorable, can beat her record.

## MISSOULA NOTES.

Minor Happenings of interest in the Garden City.

Special to the Standard.

MISSOULA, Oct. 22.—E. W. Stetson came down from Dnersville tonight.

Charles White returned to-day from the Kootenai country, where he spent the summer. He thanks Northern Pacific men for many accommodations shown him.

W. H. Lowe, general baggage agent of the Northern Pacific, is in the city.

"You Yonson" was played before a packed house, standing room being at a premium. Nothing but praise for the performance is heard. Barnes of M. M. Co. is jealous because Yon wore louder pants than his. He says John Maguire is trying to injure his reputation.

The Jordan Trial.

Special to the Standard.

MISSOULA, Oct. 22.—The jury in the Jordan case has remained out all day and this evening there appears no prospect of an agreement. It is reported that arrangements have been made for the jurymen to spend another night together.

Real Record Breakers.

INDEPENDENCE, Iowa, Oct. 22.—There was more record lowering today. To beat 2:50, Warren Park made 2:34; Toesin made 2:29 1/2, to beat 2:31; to beat 2:28, Leland Stanford made 2:24 1/2; to beat 2:30, Merle made 2:35 1/2; Poco Tempo made 2:27, to beat 2:30; to beat 2:44 1/2, Mason made 2:27 1/2; to beat 3:00, Tusta made 2:24 1/2 and made 2:31; to beat 2:31, Irma C. made 2:18.

The Crime and the Punishment.

TELLURIDE, Colo., Oct. 22.—James Mercer, express messenger and a man of family, has been living in illicit relations with Mrs. A. Watson for some time. Last night they quarreled. Shots were heard, and when the neighbors rushed in Mrs. Watson was dead and Mercer dying. He asserted the woman did the shooting, but his story is doubted.

Not a Success.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—A special from Houston, Texas, says: One of the ranchmen who put up his money to induce the rainmakers to experiment in Southwest Texas says after three days and nights of continual bombardment there was only a small shower of a few moments' duration, which was followed by a cold norther and clear sky.

A Schooner Lost.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 22.—The schooner Percy with a crew of 42 men, and the schooner City Point of Portland, with a crew of 14 men, sailed on cod fishing voyages about Aug. 25. Neither one has been heard from since and there is little doubt but that they have been lost with all hands.

DOTS AND DASHES.

Condensed News From Various Sections of the Union.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—The Freight Claim Agents' association, west, elected A. T. Drew president the ensuing year.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Two unknown Russians who had arrived were found dead in bed this morning, asphyxiated by gas.

THENTON, N. J., Oct. 22.—Small pox has made its appearance in the Italian quarters and the health officers fear it will become epidemic.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 22.—At this morning's session of the National Street Railway association a number of papers were read on the subject of railways.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Secretary Blaine and several members of his family went to drive this afternoon shortly after breakfast. The party will leave Boston for New York this afternoon.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—George Bain, one of the most prominent and best known millers of the United States, prominently identified for many years with the politics of this state, died here this morning.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 22.—At today's session of the Women's Christian Missionary association to-day the report on the unification of the churches was read and the movement endorsed. Rev. W. J. Loos of Louisville made an address on the evangelization of the negro.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 22.—The town of Glendale, fifteen miles south of this city, received a heavy blow last evening when the Glendale woolen mill, the only industry of the place, burned. The mill was a story and a half building. Total loss about \$750,000, fully insured.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—By a vote of 75 to 25 the Presbytery of Baltimore adopted a resolution severing all relations between it and the Union Theological seminary of New York unless the questions between the two be settled before the next general assembly.

## Fakirs Buried Alive.

From the London Times.

The powers of the fakirs, or fakirs, of India and Persia of a marvellous death are marvellous and almost incredible. Several sects in these countries regard the art of apparent death as a part of their religious ritual, and practice it as a duty. In their ancient books it is described as puranayam, or stopping the death. Many cases in which these Indian fakirs have allowed themselves to be buried alive for long periods have been verified by British officials in India and attested by evidence which dispels all doubt of their truth. This impersonation of death continues for as long as six and even 10 months. The way the fakirs go to work to produce this condition is to have the little figure under the tongue cut, whereby they are enabled to stretch this organ out to a great length. Then they turn it back, inserting the end in the throat, and closing up at the same time the inner nasal apertures. The external apertures of the nose and ears are closed with wax, and the eyes covered to exclude the light.

Long preliminary practice is, however, needed in holding the breath, and a long course of fasting before burial. The fakir then sinks into a condition resembling death, and the body is wrapped in linen, placed in a box and buried. When the box is taken up, at the expiration of the long continued, death-like sleep, and opened, the fakir is found cold and stiff; no pulsation can be felt; the heart, the wrist, the temples are still; the body is not cold as a corpse would be, but colder than that of other living men, except over the seat of the brain. All the secretions are fully stopped; the nails, hair and beard have ceased growth. After being resuscitated the fakir feels great dizziness, and for a few hours cannot stand up without support, but gradually he recovers strength, and enjoys amazing the wonder he has excited.

The Origin of a Feud.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The young man was looking down through one of the little round holes in his shirt sleeves rushed out of the door and lifted him into the street with the ice of his boot.

"I'll teach you, young man! I'll teach you!" he exclaimed, as he passed his hand tenderly over his bald head.

"What is the matter?" asked the young man, as he brushed off his clothes a little.

"Matter! matter!" roared the excited man, shaking his fist at the other. "Just you come here and I'll show you what the matter is! I'll teach you to drop sticks on a man when he's getting kindling!"

"Why, I—"

"You spiked me in the center of my bald spot; that's what you did! Oh, it was a good enough shot, but I'm no target!"

The young man backed up against the wall and seemed to be so ready for trouble that the other hesitated.

"Were you down there?" asked the young man.

"Was I down there? Was I—down—there? Look at that lump on my head!"

"Then where's my cane?"

"Your cane?"

"Yes, my cane—my \$15 cane, you bald-headed bloke! You produce that cane or I'll teach you to knock the glass out of the little holes in your coat hole cover to catch canes and bust umbrellas!"

"You'll teach me!" cried the bald-headed man menacingly. "How?"

"I'll show you! I'll sue you for larceny as baited! I'll prosecute you for running a pitfall and a 'cool' game!"

"I'll have you arrested for malicious mischief and puncturing inoffensive bald heads, you dude target-shooter!"

"I'll lock you up as a common thief!"

Three minutes later they got up from the sidewalk, bruised, dirty and ragged, and backed away from each other muttering threats.

The continuation of the tragedy of "The Broken Glass in a Coal-Hole Cover; or, the Origin of a Feud," will be found from time to time in the court news of the daily papers.

A gang of strikers in Queensland insisted on a hotel keeper uncharging his Chinese cook, who was excellent. When he was turned out the local police engaged him. The leading striker was soon arrested for sedition, and the first thing he was set to work at in the prison was chopping wood for the Chinese cook.

One singular fact is that the grip of an ant's jaw is retained after the body has been bitten off and nothing but the head remains. This knowledge is possessed by a certain tribe of Indians in Brazil, who put the ants to a very peculiar use. When an Indian gets a gash cut in his hand, instead of having it sewed together, as physicians do in this country, he procures five or six ants, and holding

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